

Imports—Protection.

It has been said that figures never lie. On the other hand, some one has asserted that there is nothing so fallacious as facts except figures. Paradoxical as it may appear, both of those assertions may be true. Our attention has just been called to a notable instance in which figures have been made to tell lies. The Import Returns for 1868 and for 1870 have been compared in order to show that home production has increased enormously, and the public are invited to attribute that increase to the protection enjoyed under our present Customs Tariff. That home production has increased during the period referred to we are quite prepared to believe. It would, indeed, be strange if such were not the case. But that the increase is to any considerable extent, attributable to protection we cannot bring ourselves to think. Sixteen articles of agricultural production are selected, \$538,127 worth of which was imported in 1868 and fourteen of the articles selected for which only \$240,278 worth were imported in 1870, and the difference is presented as the gauge of the progress of home production, the calculation being based upon the assumption that everybody knows that our population is to-day about the same as in 1868. Now 'everybody' does not know that our population is to-day the same as in 1868. Nay, we hesitate not to assert that it has undergone material diminution since that date, and the ground for this assertion will appear in due course of our remarks. Taking the figures as they have been served up, although incorrect in some instances, the public are invited to infer an increase in home production in the ratio in which these figures differ. For instance, taking the item of Bacon, which is put very prominently forward, we are told that the importation of that article fell off from \$20,605, in 1868 to \$9,505, in 1870; ergo, we produced \$11,100 worth more bacon in the latter year than we did in the former. But the weight of this argument is very much lessened, by another item in the Returns. In 1868 we imported hogs to the value of \$8,422. In 1870 we imported hogs to the value of \$14,432. Thus it would appear that if we produced more bacon in the latter year, we imported the hogs out of which it was made. This is scarcely 'home production,' in the true and most important sense. It has been seen that there has been a great falling off in the importation of the sixteen articles of agricultural production; but has the falling off in importations been confined to that class of articles? Let us see. In 1868 the importation of clothing amounted to \$324,097.45. In 1870 it amounted to \$162,349.81. Here we have a falling off in the article of clothing of one-half! Is this the result of protection, increased home production? Surely the protectionists will not claim it. What does it mean? Clearly, a falling off in population. It demonstrates the danger of assuming that the falling off in the importation of the sixteen articles of agricultural production necessarily implies a proportionate, or any, increase in home production. And, yet, such are the arguments which are constantly being put forward for the purpose of bolstering up the heresy that the present Customs Tariff is building up large industrial interests and that we should be studying the true interests of British Columbia by retaining it in preference to accepting the Canadian one. It occurs to us to ask those who think, or pretend to think, that agriculture prospers in this Colony because it is protected, how it comes that oats are higher in the neighboring Territory than they are in British Columbia. Our farmers enjoy a protection of thirty cents per hundred pounds, as against foreign oats, and yet they get a less price than their neighbours against whom they are so heavily protected. And what is true of oats is more or less true of other things. Thus it would appear that our farmers are protected against something that is not real. A large consumption, plenty of money and good markets would appear to be the conditions most needed by our producers. Let the farmer calmly consider what protection is costing him on the one hand, and how unequal and delusive it is, on the other, let him set off a tax of \$1.50 on flour and \$2.50 on grog against the hypothetical gains which protection promises to him and we shall hear less about the beauties of our tariff, as contrasted with that of Canada.

New Advertisements.

Dancing Academy.

THE INCREASING ATTENDANCE AT this class requiring a larger room than the one used at present, it will in future be held at the **GYMNASIUM HALL, VIEW STREET,** On Tuesday and Friday, commencing **TUESDAY EVENING** next, January 31st, at eight o'clock. **—An excellent Band in attendance—** ja29

SICILY LEMONS AND LIMES;

ENGLISH WALNUTS;

CALIFORNIA FAMILY HAMS;

ALASKA CODFISH;

FOR SALE LOW BY

R. F. PICKETT & CO.

V. PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, are hereby invited to be sent to this Office, by noon of the 6th proximo, for the construction of a trail from a point on the left bank of the Skeena River, near the junction with it of the Watsoh River, to the west shore of Tahla Lake, opposite the point known as Tahla Landing, crossing Babine River at the head of Babine Lake. The trail is to be constructed on a line to be laid out by an Agent of this Department, and in accordance with a specification which may be seen at this Office. The proposed trail is to be divided into two sections, the first extending from the Skeena River to the right bank of Babine River, and the second from the right bank of Babine River to Tahla Lake, including a bridge across Babine River. Government proposes remuneration for this work, a charter granting the privilege of levying certain tolls for a stated period. The competition, therefore, will be on the rate of toll and duration of charter. Tenders are to be offered for the construction of each section separately, stating in full the schedule of tolls they propose to be authorized to charge, and for what period of years, as compensation for the work of construction on each section. The Government intend to reserve in any charter that may be granted power to resume the charter-right after three months' notice, on payment to the grantee of the actual cost of the work executed, to be ascertained and decided, in case of dispute, by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works or other officer appointed for that purpose by the Governor, with 25 per cent. added thereto as profit on the undertaking. With each tender must be enclosed a bond (forms of which may be obtained at this Office) of the person tendering, and of two responsible sureties with him, for the payment to Government of Five Hundred Pounds (£500) conditional on the non-fulfilment by the tenderer of the terms of the tender, if accepted within fourteen days from the date up to which tenders are hereby invited. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender that may be sent in. **JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.** Lands and Works Office, Victoria, 27th January, 1871. ja29

AUCTION

SPECIAL

Credit Sale.

—OF—

ENGLISH

CROCKERY.

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

WILL SELL

AT HIS SALESROOM, YATES ST,

Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1871

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

An Assortment of ENGLISH CROCKERY

Consisting in part,

PLATES—Large and Small Sizes

SOUP PLATES—Large and small sizes

HAND BASINS,

COVERED DISHES

BEDROOM SETS

CUPS AND SAUCERS

BOWLS, (white and colored) &c

—ALSO—

Cutlery, Hardware, Clothing and other goods,

LUMLEY FRANKLIN,

Auctioneer.

Sashes and Doors

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY SASH & Door Factory, the stock on hand will be disposed of AT REDUCED PRICES.

A full assortment of Sashes and Doors at very Low Rates!

Wm. Jones, Cornorant street.

Great Reduction in Wood

FROM AND AFTER THIS I SHALL DELIVER

At \$4 50 per Cord.

A. BENWICK, Cornorant Street, near Douglas.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

100 BOXES OF APPLES—WARRANTED

in good condition. They are choice varieties

and will keep till late in the Spring. This is a fine chance

for families who wish to be supplied at LOW PRICES.

Call at

ja27 2w

HORSE RAFFLE

One Hundred and Twenty-five Chances

at One Dollar per Chance—Highest

Number to Win.

A FIRST CLASS, WELL BRED HORSE, 7

years old will be Raffle for at Mr G. RICHARDSON'S

Victoria Hotel, on TUESDAY Evening next the 31st inst,

at 8 o'clock, p.m. Tickets may be had of Mr Richardson

at whose stable the horse can be seen from and after

Friday next the 27th inst, to the day of raffle

ja20

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crossing Babine River at the head of Babine Lake.

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by an Agent of this Department, and in accordance with

a specification which may be seen at this Office.

The proposed trail is to be divided into two sections,

the first extending from the Skeena River to the right

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a stated period. The competition, therefore, will be on

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be offered for the construction of each section separately,

stating in full the schedule of tolls they propose to be

authorized to charge, and for what period of years, as

compensation for the work of construction on each section.

The Government intend to reserve in any charter that

may be granted power to resume the charter-right after

three months' notice, on payment to the grantee of the

actual cost of the work executed, to be ascertained and

decided, in case of dispute, by the Chief Commissioner of

Lands and Works or other officer appointed for that

purpose by the Governor, with 25 per cent. added thereto

as profit on the undertaking.

With each tender must be enclosed a bond (forms of

which may be obtained at this Office) of the person

tendering, and of two responsible sureties with him, for

the payment to Government of Five Hundred Pounds (£500)

conditional on the non-fulfilment by the tenderer of the

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at whose stable the horse can be seen from and after

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ja20

Notices.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING MY TEMPORARY ABSENCE from the colony Mr A. F. Keyser holds my Power of Attorney, B. C., Jan 20, 1871. J. W. KEYSER, ja27 1m

NOTICE

IN FUTURE MARKET WILL CLOSE at 9 o'clock, P.M., on SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY, at the STAFFORD & RICKIN, Cor Government & Johnson Streets, Victoria, V.I., Jan 20, 1871. ja27 1m

NOTICE.

THE MARKETS AT THE CORNER OF Yates and Douglas streets, and at the corner of Government and Johnson streets, will be closed in future at 9 o'clock p.m. on Saturday evening. FREDERICK REYNOLDS, ja27

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1868. WHEREAS A PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION of Bankruptcy, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1871, hath been duly filed by David Cameron of Belmont, British Columbia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at the Court House at James Bay, at the adjourned sitting of the Court on Wednesday the 1st day of February proximo, and on Wednesday the 2nd day of February, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, of each day, and then and there to make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where he shall be called upon to come prepared to prove his debts, and at the final sitting to choose Assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupt is to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr Richard Woods and Mr Charles E. Pooley, the Official Assignees, who have been duly appointed as such, and give notice to Mr H. H. Currie, James Bay, Solicitor in the matter of the Petition. Dated this 20th January, 1871. RICHARD WOODS, } Official CHARLES E. POOLEY, } Assignees

Notice to Miners and others requiring Machinery.

MR. CARRALL HAVING STATED IN the Legislative Council that the Foundry at Victoria was not of sufficient capacity to manufacture the Machinery required by the Lane & Kurtz Company, and in order that the public may not be misled by such statements and in justice to ourselves, we have to state that our Foundry with the present tools can manufacture Machinery of ten times the capacity of the machinery imported by the Lane & Kurtz Company, and as cheap as can be imported from San Francisco. SPRETT & IRVING, Albon Iron Works, Victoria. ja27 1m

TENDERS

ARE HEREBY CALLED FOR FOR conveying the mail between Victoria and Esquimalt. The service to be as follows, once a day, Sundays excepted, between the two places, the mail to leave Victoria not earlier than 8 1/2 a.m. and Esquimalt not later than 11 a.m. Tenders to be for one year. The contract terminable on either side at 3 months' notice. The service will include the charge of the Post Office at Esquimalt. Tenders to be sent in not later than 12 m. on TUESDAY the 31st January, to the Postmaster. The service to commence on the 1st February. H. P. WOOTTON, Postmaster. ja27

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will not accept of RENTALS as well as other payments to be made to me. L. S. LOWENBERG, ja20

Royal Hospital.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL are respectfully informed that their Annual Donations are now due and will be thankfully received by A. F. PEMBERTON, Treasurer. ja24

MR. HELMCKEN

MAY BE CONSULTED AT HIS OFFICE in Victoria between the hours of 9 and 12 in the morning, or at his residence, James Bay, in the evening. ja24

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CAR- ried on by WM DALBY, Government at, on and after the 1st day of January 1870, will be carried on under the name of DALBY, WILSON & CO. All claims against Wm Dalby must be presented for payment before the 10th of January, and all amounts due to Wm Dalby not paid by that time will be placed in the hands of our Solicitor for collection. DALBY, WILSON & CO. ja24

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS IN OCCUPATION OF Surveyed Land in the undermentioned Districts, viz—Esquimalt, Qualicum, Soanemo, Comakoo, Cedar, Highland, Chemainus, Cranberry, Lake, North Saanich, South Saanich, Shawnigan, Cowichan, the right to purchase which lands is legally held by Pre-emption Record under the name of W. J. Jefferey, Land Promotions Act of 1862, which Records were made prior to the 1st January, 1870, are hereby required to pay into this Office the amount of the instalments due thereon, on or before the 31st March next ensuing. By Command of J. W. TRUTCH. Lands and Works Office, Victoria B. C., 20th December 1870. ja24

CARD.

HAVING SOLD OUT MY STOCK IN Trade to Mr. W. J. Jefferey, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and the public for past favors and solicit a continuance of the same from my successors, who I feel satisfied will merit the same. Victoria, Jan. 11, 1871. LEWIS LEWIS.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the Public of Victoria and vicinity that I have this day purchased from Mr Lewis of Yates Street, his entire Stock of Custom Made Clothing, Underclothing and Furnishing Goods, and intend to sell by every atomer, New and Fashionable Goods such as the market may require, which I intend selling at prices to suit the times. Victoria, Jan. 11, 1871. W. J. JEFFEREY. ja18

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the undersigned will please present the same for payment at the store he is conducting by one Yates Street. All persons indebted to me will please pay on or before the 28th inst. All accounts outstanding after that date will be placed in the hands of my Solicitor for collection. LEWIS LEWIS.

TO LET—The Store adjoining, apply to Lewis Lewis. Victoria, January 11 1871. ja18

French Benevolent Society.

A PREPARATORY MEETING OF THE above Society will be held at the Colonial Hotel on Sunday, the 16th day of January, 1871, at 2 o'clock p.m. The object of the meeting is to elect a Treasurer and Secretary, and also to introduce any amendments which may be brought forward in the interests of the Society. The General Meeting for the Election of the Committee will be held on Sunday, the 29th day of January, 1871, at the Colonial, from 2 to 4 o'clock. HONORE PASSEBARD, Secretary. ja27

A. B. GRAY,

Government street, Victoria, B. C. IMPORTER OF STAPLE AND FANCY Dry Goods. ja27

Additions to his Stock received overland monthly from the best European Markets. ja16

JOHN WILSON

HAS REMOVED TO The "Garrick's Head," BASTION STREET. ja27

British Columbian Investment & Loan Society.

AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEET- ing of this Society will be held on FRIDAY 3d of February, at 3.30 p.m., at the Office of Lowe, Stahl, Schmitt & Co., By order, W. C. SUPREN, Secretary and Treasurer. ja27 1a

Germanen Creek Mines.

FOR SKEENA RIVER.

THE STRAMER "EMMA," CAPTAIN KITCHENSHANK, Will sail for the Mouth of Skeena River (if sufficient inducements offer) on or about the 1st February For freight or passage apply on board ja28

THE SHORTEST & CHEAPEST ROUTE TO THE

Peace River Gold Diggings IS BY THE SKEENA RIVER I

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW prepared with authentic Charts and Maps of the entire route from Victoria to the Head waters of the Skeena, and will give the most reliable information to persons bound to the mines. Steamers and Sailing Vessels will be laid on, and Freight

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Sunday Morning, Jan 29, 1871.
Shipping Intelligence.
PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
ENTR'D
Jan 28—Ship Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan.
CLEARED.
Jan 28—Ship Eagle, Pritchard, San Juan.
DIED
In this city, on the 27th inst., Joseph Torrance, aged 33 years, a native of Scotland.
Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral TO-DAY (Sunday) at 2 o'clock p.m. from St Andrew's Church, Courtenay street.

PERSONAL.—On Friday we ventured to suggest that as the Hon J W Trutch was about to leave the colony some public recognition of his distinguished services should mark the occasion. We are glad to learn that the suggestion has been taken up by a number of gentlemen in whose hands the movement is quite certain of success. The demonstration is, it is understood, to take the form of a complimentary banquet. Few if any of our public men have better earned such a mark of public approbation. Prominently identified with the history and the greatest enterprise of British Columbia, the important part which Mr Trutch has acted in recent and impending political changes will ever cause his name to rank amongst the ablest men. We have not always been able to fully agree with the policy of the Chief Commissioner; but we have ever been conscious of his ability and honesty of purpose as a public officer; and if his official connection with this colony is to be severed by Confederation that circumstance will at least constitute one feature of the change which cannot be regarded with complacency. In honouring Mr Trutch by a public banquet the people will only be doing justice to themselves; and we feel assured that the occasion will be one upon which all little party or personal differences, if indeed such do exist, may be merged and that all will be united for the purpose of doing simple justice to a most able and deserving public officer.

THE COAST ROUTE.—The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works invites tenders for the construction of a trail from a point on the left bank of the Skeena River, near the junction with it of the Westwauk River, to the West bank of Tahla Lake, opposite the point known as Tahla Landing, crossing Rabino River at the head of Babine Lake. The proposed trail is to be divided into two sections, and the Government propose as remuneration for the work a charter granting the privileges of levying certain tolls for a stated period. The competition will, therefore, be on the rates of toll and the duration of charter. The Government will reserve power to resume the charter-right after payment of actual cost of the work executed with 25 per cent. added thereto as a profit on the undertaking. Tenders must be sent in by the 6th proximo.

COUNTRY ROADS.—There is bitter, and we are disposed to think just, complaint about the roads leading into the country settlements on this Island. The road leading to North Saanich, in particular, is described as being in a most deplorable condition, all but absolutely impassable for vehicles. We are assured that when the expenditure is made upon these roads in autumn it is scarcely better than thrown away. To be of much use, the work should be done in the spring, or early summer, and thus the roadway would become firmly packed before the wet season. This is a point deserving the consideration of the Lands and Works Department.

A REQUISITE SUPPLIED.—To avoid the necessity which has heretofore existed of sending to San Francisco to have finished Bookbinding Robert Williams has by study, application and practice in the largest establishments in California, perfected himself in the art of Bookbinding and Ruling, both plain and ornamental, and is supplied with all the necessary material and machinery. Always to be found at T N Hibben & Co's.

HIGHWAYS ESTABLISHED.—In compliance with applications to that effect, two highways have been created in the District of New Westminster—the one commencing from the corner of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, range 6 west, block V north and extending to the North Arm of the Fraser river; the other commencing from the corner of sections 24 and 25, range 6 west, and sections 19 and 30, range 5 west, block 5 north, and extending to the North Arm of Fraser river.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.—We understand that the local Board of Education will petition the Legislative Council for a sufficient sum of money to pay off the arrears of teachers' salaries. It is quite time some steps were taken and we trust that the Legislature will not think of withholding relief under the circumstances. The middle into which educational matters have fallen in this city is lamentable to think of; but the treatment the teachers have received is disgraceful.

EMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY.—It has already been intimated that the Hon Mr Trutch will shortly proceed to Ottawa for the purpose of adjusting certain details connected with union. We believe he will also be the bearer of the joint addresses to the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of this colony to the Queen, and it is quite probable that he will return to the Federal capital of the Dominion with 'C.B.' attached to his name.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Notice is given in the Government Gazette that, in pursuance of the provisions of the 'Common School Ordinance 1869,' William Creek, Cariboo, has been created a school district, extending within a circle having a radius of three miles from the Court House at Riochfield.

DANCING ACADEMY.—We direct attention to the card of the dancing academy which will be opened at Gymnasium Hall, View street, on Tuesday evening next.

THE LINE.—about 12 o'clock yesterday, went down south of Olympia, and we are without advices confirmatory or contradictory of the reported surrender of Paris.

THE ROYAL OAK. at the junction of the East and West roads, Saanich, for many years a well-known hostelry, has been closed.

THE NANAIMO PACKET OF VICTORIA.—This schooner has been lost off one of the Islands in the Haro Strait—all hands saved. She was laden with furs and the captain was wanted on a charge of selling whiskey to British Columbia Indians; in attempting to make his escape the vessel would seem to have been lost.

ANOTHER SCHOOL.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Mr Meschon will open a school in the old 'Bull's Head,' Yale street, to-morrow. Mr Meschon holds the most flattering credentials, and we have no doubt will be a proficient and successful teacher.

FROM THE COAST.—The sloop Thornton, Capt Brown, arrived last evening from the Northwest Coast with a cargo of furs and oil for Messrs Boscowitz. The weather was mild and the Indian tribes peaceable.

ON DIT.—That to the tree Delegates (Hons Trutch, Helmcken and Carrall) have been offered the three British Columbian Senatorships.

FRIL'S COFFEE. superior to any other manufactured on the Coast, may be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout the Colony.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This Society will hold a general meeting at the Colonial Hotel, Victoria, at 8 o'clock this afternoon for the election of a committee.

CROCKERY SALE.—Mr Franklin's next sale will be of English crockery on Tuesday, 31st inst.

NEW GOODS, JOURNAL'S GLOVES, &c. just received by Express at Victoria House.

Education.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—It is disagreeable at all times to hear persons finding fault, and complaining, but many persons will not deny that the rising generation in this city is sadly neglected in the matter of a common school education. The training of the youth of this community is on anything but a liberal and efficient scale. Between the existing Government and parents, there seems to be anything but a mutual concert of action, or even purpose, in this weighty matter. It is evident that parents of children and all those who have the future progress and prosperity of the Colony at heart, must not wait for public aid in educating the youth of this city. It is foolish to expect much at present from a Government whose motto is "we are opposed to free education." Credit must be given to those men for open avowal of their views, if for nothing else. It is difficult to believe that they are not sincere, yet one is tempted to believe that it is from false motives of economy that these men are opposed to free education. Do they honestly believe that free education makes less enterprising citizens and more lawless subjects? It matters nothing what their belief is; their practice is what the public must take into consideration. Things have come to such a pass now that parents have nothing to wait for, but at once send their children to those private schools where the best facilities are held out for progress in the common branches of a sound English education. Delay in this matter may be associated with untold mischief for too many of the boys and girls of this community. Three things comprise the most of the requirements for constituting a good citizen, viz., a sound body, a sound mind and a sound training. It is over the last of these that education has the greatest influence; and in proportion as it is exerted in youth, so will it manifest in maturer years. The youth of this colony have not too much to be thankful for to the officers of the Crown Government. The approach of that system is close at hand; and better times and better schools are reasonable anticipated under Responsible Government. But, in the meantime, let parents not delay in giving their offspring the best education within their reach. A. COLONIST.

Victoria, Jan 27th 1871.

Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Loss of the Schooner Nanaimo Packet, of Victoria.

LA CONCOR, Jan 28.—The schooner Nanaimo Packet, with a cargo of furs, etc., last Monday morning struck on Panama reef near Saanich or Cottonwood Island. She got off but being badly damaged drifted towards Cypress Island where she sunk to four fathoms of water. The revenue cutter Lincoln was at Bellingham Bay yesterday on business connected with the wreck.

Europe.

CHICAGO, Jan 26.—A report was circulated on the streets this pm of the capitulation of Paris to which was added the reinstatement of Napoleon on the throne of France. No such news has been received here or in New York. The report was unquestionably manufactured for speculative purposes.

LONDON, Jan 25.—There is tremendous excitement here at the west end over the rumored capitulation of Paris. Many doubt the truth of the report and this disbelief is increased by the rumor that Favre is actually on the way to London to attend the conference.

At the Foreign office and at the Prussian Embassy nothing was known of the capitulation at 1 1/2 o'clock.

VERSAILLES, Jan 24.—Favre is reported as discussing the terms of capitulation with Bismarck. The German demands are said to be as follows:—The forts are to be garrisoned by Germans. The garrisons mobile and regular are to be sent to Germany. The province of Champagne to be held as pledges for the payment of war expenses. Alsace and Lorraine to be yielded to Germany. Paris to receive no garrison for the protection of the city as it is to be confined to the national guards, who will not be disarmed. Germany will then negotiate terms of peace and France will be left to reconstruct her government. These propositions are combated as too severe. It is unknown at this time what abatement may take place.

BRUSSELS, Jan 25.—Gambetta is here conferring with the French and Italian ministers.

At the interview between Favre and Bismarck yesterday the latter insisted on the surrender being signed by the whole provisional government. Favre replied that it would be impossible to bind the Bordeaux government, as the surrender was only by the Paris government. Bismarck then said "If the republic rejects my terms and the empire accepts you must choose between acceptance and restoration."

Favre has departed for London.

BERLIN, Jan 25.—A provincial correspondent says that military operations in the north of France will be extended in an important degree in connection with the movement of the army under the Duke of Mecklenburg.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Jan 26.—The Senate has passed the bill for repeal of the income tax by a vote of yeas 16, nays 24.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 27.—The result of the Dion-Deery billiard match, last evening, surprised everybody as the game progressed. Towards the close Deery, who had shown much nervousness and irritation at first, appeared to grow cool, while Dion, who started out cool and confident, grew proportionately excited, made many bad misses and got the balls frozen repeatedly. On the 120th innings Dion ran 41, when the balls froze. On the 123rd innings Deery scored 57, leaving him only 3 to go out. Dion then played, scoring but 2, when Deery made 3 fine shots and the game was called—Deery 500, Dion 479—amidst wild excitement. Deery shook hands with Dion and was carried out of the hall by enthusiastic friends. Innings played—Deery 134, Dion 133. Deery's average—3 and 80-100 Dion's 3 and 80-100. Largest runs—Dion 42, 26, 25, 23 and 41. Deery 29, 32, and 57. Duration of game, 4 hours and 35 minutes.

Premature Decay of Apple and Cherry Trees.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Notwithstanding your correspondent's long list of vague generalities and reference to other people's quick-wits, his positive and presumptuous letter fails to point out a single remedy or direct or indirect cause of the premature decay of the apple and cherry trees on this Island. It has been said it is rare with minds trained to more mechanical pursuits rise to a proper perception of the complex phenomena of life. This is evidently true of your correspondent of the 22nd inst. I see Mitchell, or he would otherwise have perceived from experience the cause of the decay of the apple here. Precocity and high productiveness are the characteristics of the apple on this Island, and wherever this obtains as a rule, early death follows, both in plants and animals. The apple here commences to bear fruit the third or fourth year after grafting. In Western Europe it takes, unless special means are used to force it into fruit earlier, from seven to ten years, and the relative longevity is that island trees commence declining a little over the time it takes in Western Europe to arrive at puberty, where the ordinary duration of a healthy tree grafted on a proper stock is 200 years.

No doubt there are many practices here that tend to aggravate the evil complained of. Root pruning at the right season is highly beneficial to some fruit trees, when properly done, but the practice of rough digging round the trees at any season, which some people think wholesome for the plants, tends to destroy the surface roots, and compels the plants to depend for food on their lower roots, and as this practice is often repeated year after year the roots are driven ultimately into the subsoil and perish.

You ask "Is there no remedy against this premature decay of the apple?" I say "yes." The remedy will be found, firstly, in using a more fibrous rooted stock than the one in common use here, which sends its long and hungry roots down into the sour bowels of the gravelly or clayey earth; and secondly, abstaining from propagating from worn-out varieties, as numbers of our trees have been grafted from diseased plants, and it is well known from the laws of inheritance that all such plants are liable to disease and early death.

With respect to the cherry, in no instance have I seen the plant decline here under ordinary good treatment more than in other parts of the world. It is liable to fail when overfed with putrescent manure or left to struggle for food in a hard soil with a strong undergrowth.

Want of time prevents me from going further into the subject to-day, but at an early date I will be glad to furnish particulars as to the proper management of fruit trees on this Island. J. CLAYTON, Moss Street Nursery.

The Fisheries Question.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE SEIZURES OF AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, December 30th.—The Minister of Marine gives the following explanation regarding American vessels seized by the Imperial and Canadian cruisers during 1870, for illegal fishing:

The Womiatuck was seized June 17th in Aspy Bay, Nova Scotia, actually fishing close in shore. The Captain of the vessel admitted having caught fish within the prohibited limit during the day, and that he was aware that he was fishing illegally.

The J H Nickerson was seized June 10th at Inouish Island, Nova Scotia, actually fishing inside the island, within a mile of the shore. She had been previously warned three times, on the 25th, 6th and 27th of June with notice that the vessel would be seized. The Captain was personally informed that he had already violated the law by remaining in shore without leave. He was supplied with a copy of Mr Boutwell's circular to American fishermen.

The G Marshall was seized July 31st at Sandy Beach, inside of Gaspe Bay, Quebec, fishing and crawling a sloop ashore. She had been previously warned.

The Albert was seized August 20th, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, violating the Merchant Shipping act. The owner, master, and crew, by their own plea acknowledged the offence.

The Clara F Friend was seized at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, actually fishing within three miles of the shore, having been previously warned. She was rescued by the crew, but recaptured. The three rescuers last above named were made by H M's enemies.

The Lottie was seized Aug 18th, inside of Gaspe Bay actually fishing, having fished for seven days within the prohibited limit. She had been previously warned.

The Lizzie A Farr was seized Aug 27th, at Seven Islands, Quebec, about 100 miles inside of the River St Lawrence, actually fishing one-fourth of a mile from shore. The master was aware that the vessel was transgressing. The owner subsequently pleaded for release on the ground that he had especially directed the master not to fish at that place. The master and crew were fishing on shares with the owner.

The A N Monson was seized Sept 31st, near Broad Cove, Sea Wolf Island, Cape Breton;

N S, actually fishing between the island and the mainland, distant about one mile and a fourth from either shore. She had been previously warned.

The A F Franklin was seized Oct 10th at Broad Cove, Cape Breton, N S, having fished within the prohibited limits after warning, on the 7th of that month. The Captain having strongly denied that he fished, and although the boarding officer felt satisfied that trespass had been committed, he desisted for the time being from making the seizure, but afterward he obtained proof that the vessel had fished extensively on the 10th and the 11th within the prohibited limits, and the seizure was effected Oct 15th.

The Canada was seized Oct 25th at Port Hood, New Brunswick, for smuggling.

The Romp was seized Nov 8th at Back Bay, New Brunswick, having fished at Grand Menac Island, N B within the prohibited limits. The master admitted he was aware of the illegality of such fishing.

The White Fawn was seized Nov 25th at Head Harbor, Campello, New Brunswick, preparing to fish.

A Letter from Arras.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT)

ARRAS, December 10th, 1870.

I can now very well understand how Parisians must feel under their incarceration, from having been "invested" for ten days by the Germans in Arras. Not a newspaper, not a letter arrived, worse—not a means of despatching any communication, not even by balloon. There was the German post which by means of making application would be allowed to take your correspondence on any subject except the war and politics, as if one could write from France without alluding to both. Some few strangers felt the isolation so intolerable that they resolved to run the blockade, to which I subscribe. I can also well understand Parisians being willing to join a Trochu sortie to escape from the great city prison. En fin, with nothing but our ordinary passports we set out in theory resolved to maintain, like the European powers, a neutral attitude, but determined to make a "struggle for life" should such become necessary. Amongst the French residents of Arras, many right good fellows, and trusted that having met with so many German officers at the hotels that they would grant us a respite, before being hanged or shot, for treading on delicate ground without permission. A Prussian vice would affront our French friends, the want of it annoy the Germans.

Arras had not got well clear of the city of Arras when a cannonade was heard, and in the distance Uhlans beckoned us back, which was kind but unnecessary, as we had not the slightest intention to become an eye-witness of any skirmishing. After a time the franc-tireurs were met with, and matters with old acquaintances were soon fixed up. Here we met with a practical illustration of the saying of our friends, "After insisting on sending an escort of his franc-tireurs, to protect us from any Uhlans, which was the most efficacious method of ensuring us in the face reserved for all the members of the free-shooting corps—immediate execution." There was no time to remonstrate against so dangerous a civility, so we bowed to fate, each concluding his own manner of escape. I was to write a glowing account of the last moments of those who would fall. However, we arrived in Arras, o'er the hills of life victors! for that day, the inhabitants regarding us in their town something like the fly in amber, wondering how we got there. Among the items of lateral news was an account of the evacuation of Arras by the Prussians, and the news being in accordance of no end of big wigs having been shot for their pusillanimity in handing over the city to the Prussians, all of which was creditable to the inventor, and very humorous to us who had left the locality a few hours before and saw no such wonders. Arras is preparing for the Germans, what the town can do or will do, I leave till the trial comes. This vital elixir of life, however, very much disappointed in Arras. I had formed a high estimate of its citizens, and expected "beautiful" results. The real battle of Arras was fought on the 27th November. The two previous days were devoted to severe skirmishing up for a position. At daylight the fight commenced, and was altogether an affair of artillery. There was a brilliant charge by the French, and the batteries were served by the French, who fought till they were cut down to the last man. Two regiments of the line held head against the Prussian infantry gallantly, both sides suffering severely. A battalion of Mobs fought excellently but were unable to withstand the unflinching front of the enemy. The National Guards did nothing, their artillery had not been well directed, and their action at the moment would have compelled the Prussians to retire as they themselves admitted. The enemy turned the French positions on all points but the day being hazy the field of battle, extending over seven miles, was interspersed with hills and he did not know the extent of his successes or his proximity to the town, which lay at the mercy of the Prussian batteries. However, the French did not know the magnitude of their danger, so the general impression was that France was successful and that the next day, Monday would prove it. But General Fauri, Bourbaki's successor, soon ascertained the state of the case, and in a few hours after midnight ordered a retreat of the "army of the north." Many blame him for this, but he could gain nothing by continuing the fight, and the whole evacuation of the city, and the making prisoners of the bulk of his army the moment day-light showed the Prussians their advantages.

The retreat of the army was like all other retreats, wild and disorderly, but nothing approaching a panic, as the soldiers had five hours' clear start. Men threw away rifles, knapsacks, &c., but they were picked up by the Germans. Saxons principally, some Prussian regiments and a few Bavarians—formed to drive the enemy from a supposed position behind the field works but found the birds had flown. They had, therefore, a walk over the course direct into the town, which they quickly occupied. There was no occasion to call on the people to lay down their arms, such had been already done when they found the proclamation of the Prefect announcing the retreat, and that of the Mayor, stating that the city had been abandoned by its defenders.

The Prussians had not more than 18,000 troops engaged, but they had reserves under Mantouffil within a 1000 but not the one-half were engaged. Their losses over the three days fighting were about 1200 killed, 1400 wounded and nearly 2,000 prisoners. The Prussians had 76 officers killed, hors de combat and 1200 men. Although the city was taken the citadel held out. It was surrounded by rifle men who picked off the commander. His death was a great blow to the Prussians, for the citadel, which could only be won from its low position by the town. The next morning the Germans had three batteries in position and a fortalice siege before them, when the white flag was run up, the garrison surrendered without a soldier on either side being killed or wounded, the captain excepted, whose body was found in a chapel, and was subsequently buried on the ramparts, with all military honors by the conquerors.

The line levied on Arras by that celebrated town-taker Mantouffil, was fr 3,180,000, but has since been increased to 6,000,000, of francs. The Prussians have conducted themselves most becomingly, a few petty thefts being the only reprehensible act committed. The soldiers have been very good, and at first the shopkeepers declined to take German coin, but soon got over such scruples, as the victors announced French money would be given if desired in exchange. The citizens were very wrath at first at the position they found themselves in, and were for a moment in a mood to sign any paper, but strange, when the news of the capture of the city, and the wonderful discipline, simple but most complete organization, instead of cowering the inhabitants made them more war-like. A sort of understanding spread that every one should keep within doors, and the city, generally so lively up to eleven at night, was as still as a cemetery. The French soldiers went about with their arms, and searched the town, playing their music, and secured the country, and finally leaving 8,000 men started off to Rouen, where they remain.

The working classes, who were marked dangerous, conducted themselves well. They threw up a few barricades to keep their hands in, and relieved the negro shops of all the stock of negroes, not to be without a good one, when the Prussians came to require. As honest con-

fession is good for the soul, I avow I was a receiver of such, convey the wine it calls, and fortunately, as before twenty-four hours not even a specimen of tobacco could be found, and as for cigars, you would only attempt such as a last extremity. But sadder in the history of the battle was the indifference extended to the French wounded by the population and which almost no less marked the French as altogether fed from the French. Arras is a very rich, luxurious town, wants for nothing, has all to even excess. Yet not a hand was extended to the 1200 French heroes, who remained for two and three days in the field, till carried off by the few peasant who remained, by strangers and German soldiers, and even no comfortable home was opened to receive men whose wounds made one shudder to look at and whose cries of pain can never cease to ring in my ear. A few "hospitable" people placed stables, cow-houses, &c., at the disposal of the wounded, places without windows or floors, moist and wet, not a bundle of straw, not a bed, not the shadow of bedding, there lay the sick, fed, clothed, and cured by the English ambulance, till medical treatment by their two doctors, assisted by two French physicians who nobly stood by their companions in arms within the others fled. But the Amiens never gave a thought to the indescribable sufferings of their soldiers, they might grow, mortally and die. They themselves had warm homes and groaning tables. I can think of no story more cruel and more hideous of the war than this parallel for such hideous culpable unkindness.

One met daily the Prussians officers at the table d'hôte. I was struck with their great simplicity and earnestness. They never allude to their successes, and are not at all desirous to return to Vaterland, till France be crushed. They do mean to cripple this unhappy country for half a century. I can think of no story more cruel and more hideous of the war than this parallel for such hideous culpable unkindness.

They have also met with excellent opportunities of associating to increase in hatred, as the struggle becomes prolonged, against the invaders. There is no difference of opinion that the Germans aim to exterminate the French nation; to plunder them to the utmost farthing. They avow that up to Sedan the Tuons had *raison d'être*, but that subsequently their aggressions had no palliation. There are no overtures of peace, no political difference, but every where a zeal to secure the fortune on the dreadful issue. There is one man who is regarded as a common benefactor although at first sneered at and ridiculed, that is Gambetta.

THE PROSPECTS FOR SENSATION.—It is as nothing that in this modern, and supposed to be more refined age, that a custom still exists which originated in the Fifteenth Century, from an accidental circumstance of Moids and Bachelors amusing themselves on the 14th of February, by drawing lottery-wise, a name to be taken seriously or in joke, to represent their future wives or husbands. This custom modernized, exhibits the same tendency, in the form of Valentines. Some chance in appearance and sentiment, and others grotesque and calculated to please or offend. T. N. Hibben & Co. are prepared for the coming St. Valentine's Day in the modern and most pleasing form.

BOARD AND LODGING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board or Lodging or both, with the comforts of an English home at a private residence. Address, Mrs Bushell, Kane street, next door to Dr Belamy's private residence.

A Fragrant Cosmetic.
To preserve the soft clear color of the skin, even to an advanced age, take of the genuine Murray & Lammans Florida Water* one part of pure water, two parts of the perfume, and the face neck and arms five or six times a day.

As there are worthless counterfeits of this exquisite perfume, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors Lammans & Kemp, New York.

Plain Truths.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure scrofula and old sores.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure tumors and ulcers.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure cancerous ulcers.
Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills all skin diseases.
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Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure bad blood and humors.

Oregon Prime Mess PORK.
20 BARRELS.
For sale by
J220 LOWE, STAHL-SCHMIDT & CO.

FLOUR.
SUPERIOR MILLS, EXTRA.
For sale by
J220w SPROAT & CO., Wharf street.

COMMERCIAL FLOUR!
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
J225 by LOWE, STAHL-SCHMIDT & CO.

BELMONT SALOON
GOVERNMENT ST., CORNER OF HUMBOLDT VICTORIA, B.C.
Wm. Craswell, - - - Proprietor.

ONLY THE BEST BRANDS OF WINES & LIQUORS dispensed.
25. Families Supplied by the Case or Bottle.
J223m

Again in the Field.
A H FRANCIS
HAS TAKEN THE STORE ON FORT street adjoining the TEMPERANCE HOTEL, known as the BEE-HIVE, where he would be exceedingly happy to accommodate his old customers and who may find him worthy their patronage. In view of his loss and the heavy pressure brought on him by his running out of it, he hopes the public will not overlook him.

On hand as usual—
GROCERIES, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED
FRUIT, BACON, BUTTER,
&c., &c. CHEA? FOR
CASH.

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS and Tobacco, Applied by the 1/2 x. Fresh Milk from the best dairies constantly on hand.

COUNTRY PRODUCE bought for cash or in exchange for goods
J223m A. H. FRANCIS

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Lumley Franklin,
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION & REAL ESTATE AGENT

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE HAS taken the Fireproof Brick Building in Yates street, nearly opposite Douglas, Messrs Fargo & Co's Express office. Having had eleven years experience in the auction business, he respectfully solicits a renewal of public support. m218

R. F. Pickett & Co.
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HAVING TAKEN THE FIRE-PROOF Warehouse, No 102 Yates street, adjoining the Bank of British Columbia, Messrs Fargo & Co's Express office, and having had eleven years experience in the auction business, he respectfully solicits a renewal of public support. m218

Cash Advances made on Consignments.
Reference to San Francisco—Pickett & Harrison, 318 Front Street. a217

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"SHIP GOLDEN AGE."
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR the vessel, being engaged, will be responsible for above vessel, if any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel. S.F. ROAT & CO, Wharf street. d24

NOTICE.
HUBBARD'S BAY COMPANY'S BANK Lady Lamson, from London—either the Captain or the undersigned will be responsible for any debt contracted by the crew of the vessel. Chief Clerk JAMES A. GRAHAM, 100 Victoria, V.I. Dec. 1870. d228

NOTICE.
HUBBARD'S BAY COMPANY'S BANK Lady Lamson from London—after discharge of Government stores at Reginald, the above bank will be brought alongside the Company's wharf at Victoria to discharge stores from it, when consignees of goods are requested to call at the Cashier's Office, for receipt and receive orders for their goods. All goods remaining on the wharf at 5 o'clock, p.m. will be stored at the risk of an expense of the owners. Chief Clerk JAMES A. GRAHAM, 100 Victoria, Dec. 27, 1870. d228

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CAPTAIN..... D B FINCH
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AT LOW RATES, ON FIRST CLASS security.
HOUSES TO LET.
TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES for Sale or to Let. T. ALISON, Land Agent, Government street, near Broughton. y20 Sm*

Canadian Oatmeal.
FELL & FINLAYSON
HAVE FIRST IMPORTED 20,000 POUNDS of First Canadian Oatmeal from the celebrated Rockwood Mill, Ontario. The Rockwood Mills, owned by the First Premium at the London and Paris Exhibitions. It is fresher and superior to any Oatmeal previously imported to this colony, and will be sold at J211 PRICES MUCH LOWER!!

HENRY SHORT,
Gun and Rifle Maker,
AND IMPORTER OF
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HAS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Double and Single Barreled Fowling Pieces, Henry's Rifles, Single Barreled Rifles, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Pistols, &c.

ALSO—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE, COMPRISING—Salmon Rods, Trout Fly Rods, Landing Nets, Gaffs, Extra Tips for Fly Rods, Salmon Reels, Trout Reels, Salmon Lines, Trout Fly Lines, MINNOWS for Trout and Salmon, SPOON BAITS of all sizes, NORRICOBY FLY BOOKS, Gut in Hooks, TREBLE-HOOKED HOOKS, Large & Small ARTIFICIAL FLIES of all descriptions, FISHING BASKETS all sizes, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY.

The Trade Supplied at Reasonable Rates
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SCOTCH WHISKY—Thorne's celebra-
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ja10

WHOLESALE
Dry Goods.

WE HAVE RECEIVED EX. CONSAIL
a full stock of
Clothing, Blankets.

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FOR THE WINTER TRADE.

ja27 J. H. TURNER & CO.

**THOMAS HODGES,
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BREAD & GROCERIES
Delivered by my cart to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE.

To the Unfortunate.

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY

in 1864 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, &c., &c. Skin diseases of years standing, and Ulcerated &c.

DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his dispensary, 623 Kearney street, corner of Commercial where his old patients and those requiring his assistance find him.

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies, and has returned with increased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering.

by the youth of both sexes to an unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Shallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, and vertigo.

frattling out of leaves, or rattling chariots, uneasiness about the lungs, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, pimples, and various eruptions about the face, hectic flashes, furrowed tenes-

frequently insanity. If relief be obtained, you should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.

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